[No. CXIII.] THE SEPTEMBER 5, 1789

# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1789. [VOL. IV

KENTUCKY BOATS of different sizes, for sale, at Elizabeth-town on the Monongahela, in the Forks of Yough. At the said town the Boat building business in all its braches, is carried on by

DUNCAN BERRIMAN & Co.

From Philadelphia; where travellers may be supplied at a short notice with KEEL or other Boats, on reasonable terms, and warranted by Stephen Bayard, proprietor, on the premises; who has for sale at his store at said place, sundry Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries---which will be sold for cash, or the following country produce, viz. grain, flour, whiskey, bacon, tallow, beeswax, and country linen.

Elizabeth-town, June 11, 1789.

To the Electors of the County of Alleghany.

I HAVE for some time past had it in view to offer myself as a candidate for the Sheriff's Office; but until now have not had the confidence thus publicly to avow my intentions. I had imagined that the electors, in the choice of this officer, would in a great degree determine by the advantages which the public had hitherto derived from his conduct; under the influence of this opinion, my prospect of success seemed not very flattering, as I had not until very lately come into this part of the country; and consequently could not have been active in its support during the late war, whilst others might have justified their pretensions on that ground.

On further consideration, I think it would be very impolitic to regard pretensions of this nature, as it might produce greater expence, and will naturally excite others to deserve well of the public, which may give rise to a dangerous emulation in the society; whilst a disregard to such claims will preserve peace and good order, and induce men to come forward to serve the public only when their own interest is immediately concerned. The office of Sheriff is not only honorable but lucrative; and whilst the fees, on one hand, induce the candidate to pursue it, the public, on their part, who are to support the officer, ought to regard the person who would do the business on the easiest terms. It is true the legislature has allowed what was supposed reasonable for the services, but if you can get it done for less, you are certainly at liberty to make choice of the person who will do it. I therefore take this public method of soliciting your votes for that office at the ensuing election, and do pledge myself to do the business for one half the fees allowed by law, and that this small sum may be discharged by the public as easy as possible, I will receive from them all kinds of produce, allowing the following prices, wheat 4s. rye 3. oats 1s. 10d. corn 2s. 6d. barley 3s. 9d. buckwheat 2s. potatoes 2s. 6d. per bushel, and for such other articles as are not here mentioned, the highest selling prices. Having thus ascertained the prices of most of the articles that may be offered, it cannot be supposed that I mean to impose on the public, by fixing the price myself, after the produce is delivered.

These proposals being much more advantageous than any that have been yet offered, I cannot doubt but that they will meet with the approbation of the public, and should they think proper to elect me, I shall endeavour by every attention on my part, to merit the appointment.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

ALL those who have paid no attention to the repeated notices of BRADEN and WYLIE, respecting the settlement of their accounts, are, for the last time, called upon to settle and pay off the same, on or before the 31st instant, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice.

Pittsburgh, July 8, 1789.

To the Freemen, Electors of the County of Alleghany.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the Inhabitants of Alleghany County, that he intends being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, and flatters himself, that such of his friends and neighbours as think him fit to fill that Office, will favor him with their votes: He also informs them, that should he, by their means obtain it, he will make it his study to promote the interest of the public, and to deserve their esteem. Those of his neighbours with whom he has formerly had the pleasure of dealing with when in public trust, will, in some measure be able to judge for themselves, whether or not he did endeavour to do them justice and deserve their favor.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1789.

FLATTERED by the appearance of satisfaction which I gave to the respectable bench and the learned gentlemen of the law while in the office of High Constable, I once more presume to offer my services to the public.

It is not a lucrative employment I desire: it is not the filling my coffers at the public expence that I am at: the office of Coroner for the new county of Alleghany stands open: as a candidate for that office I present myself, hoping that a well judging public will take my former services into consideration, & reward them by planting on a brow shivered over with age, this trifling scion from the tree of honor. As I look upon pecuniary advantages but as a secondary object, the hand of oppression would by me never be uplifted the afflicted widow or helpless orphan, deprived by the premature and untimely death of the support derived from a tender husband or affectionate parent, shall never have cause to curse me, nor shall the public at large, whose assistance I now solicit, on whose patronage I rely, ever have it in their power deservedly to blame me, who has the honor to be their very humble servant,

JAMES CHAMBERS.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1789.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

### PARIS, June 1.

ON Thursday the clergy assembled to resume their debates on the proposition made by the third State: that such of the Ecclesiastics as were of opinion with the Commons for uniting the Three Orders, should secede from their body, and come into the Common Chamber. The debate was scarcely begun, when a letter was brought from the King to recommend a renewal and continuance of the conferences already held by the deputations from the Three Orders for the purpose of conciliating their disputes. This letter was communicated to the Commons; and whilst they were deliberating on the point of the propriety of attending to a letter not directly addressed to them, the same letter from the King was brought to the President of their assembly. The matter then took a new turn; and a question arose on the right of the King to interfere with their debates, and this was the more strongly objected to, as his Majesty required that the conferences between the committees of the Three States should be held at the Keepers of the Seals, in the presence of persons named by his majesty. After some warm debates on the question, it was resolved, That his Majesty's intention was evidently for the general good endavouring to establish concord between the Three Orders; that it appeared that the motives of the Commons had been misrepresented to the King, and that his Majesty, in requiring the conferences to be held before the Keeper of the Seals, &c. had no other object in view than to be properly informed of the real nature of the despute. It was accordingly resolved to abandon for the present, the proposals made by the clergy and to renew their conferences to which the King invited them; but it was at the same time proposed, that, if these conferences should not speedily have the desired effect, they should not send an address to his Majesty, requesting an audience on this subject.

### LONDON,

June 6. The new king of Spain is of a grave and pensive disposition, talks little, is reserved and seems to place great confidence in the marquis Florida Blanca, his present minister.

The czarina will be contented with twelve Danish ships which will secure her imperial majesty a superiority in the Baltic. Sweden, therefore, will be her only antagonist; for Great Britain most probably will be too wise to interfere.

### FRANCE.

Thursday, May 25.

Speech of a Member of the Nobility.

ALL conciliatory measures are at an end. The schemes of the "Tiers Etat" declared since the opening of the sessions at length discovered themselves. It is time for the nobility, firm in their own proceedings, to disclose them with all possible energy. The step taken yesterday by the Tiers Etat against the clergy, was a pointed attack upon the constitution. It is for us to determine it, the time of explanation is now arrived; every one of us ought to declare in the most explicit manner, not his own opinion, but those of his constituents upon these votes, either generally or one by one. This is not now a time to delay. I desire you upon the spot, to deliberate seriously on this great and important question; and that you dispatch to the clergy instantly the vote which you shall give on this subject; without doubt you are decided and I shall consequently have the honour to propose to you the following Protest.

The order of the nobility, considering that in these times of trouble and ferment, when the ruin of the ancient government of their forefathers is attempted, it is their duty to attach themselves to the constitution, and give an example of firmness, as they have of independence, declare, as considerable debate by the different degrees, and the power of preventing what they proposed, as a monarchial institution; and they pledge themselves to their annihilation that they will be the principal preservers of both the Crown and Liberty.

The marquis of Buckingham, although the parliamentary campaign is closed, feels himself in a ticklish situation. Every effort is used to divide the patriotic interest: pomises are dealt in profusion; and secretary Hobert's return from London, with the long looked for patent of peerage in his pocket, is expected to work miracles!

The report of the empress of Russia's having detained several English merchant vessels in her ports, is without any foundation.

The naval Swedish commander does not appear as he would coolly put up with an affront; if there be any thing in a name, his is a fighting one. WRANGEL!

### STATE PAPERS.

PETERSBURG.

The Czarina has directed an ordonnance to issue, that all merchant ships of every nation, in the port of Cronstandt, shall there remain, subject to an embargo, till the grand fleet has sailed.

DENMARK.

The leading apprehension of a continental war arose from the construction of treaties between Denmark and Russia: Denmark it was feared must assist Russia by sea and land.

The prolongation of the Armistice, entirely effected through the mediation of the British minister, cannot be more acceptable in Sweden, than it is in Denmark.

Necker's promised liberty of the press will be somewhat like Figaro's. "Provided an author does not speak ill of government or religion, or politics, or morals, or people in office, or public bodies, or the opera, or the other spectacles, or of any body, who is any body; he may freely print what he pleases under the inspection of two or three censors." There are persons in this country, aye, judges too, who seem disposed to confine our press within the same limits.

PARISIAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Order of the Third Estate for the city of

Paris has come to following resolution against arret of King's council of the 7th of this month, which suppresses the Marquis de Mirabeau's Journal of the States General.

Resolved That the act of the Council is a direct attack upon the liberty of the press now so necessary, and claimed by the whole kingdom of France: that it particularly violates the epoch, in which the eyes of the people are directed to their representatives whose deliberations in the Grand National Assembly, in which their rights are discussed, and their destiny agitated, it is important to be made acquainted with; that, this act issued during the very meeting of the free States General, decides a question, which the King had reserved to be settled by them, agreeable to the result of the Council of the 27th of December last; and lastly, that this act calls back, at the first dawn of national liberty, a policy, and those regulations which the wisdom of the King has suspended; and which if they were still existing, should vanish before the national assembly. These spirited resolutions were signed by TARGET, President, and BAILLY, Secretary, and ordered to be communicated to the orders of the Nobility and of the Clergy. The first of which has already given answer, that the liberty of the press being claimed as a constitutional right, in their instructions (Cahiers) he should pray the States General to take the matter into their consideration, and make the necessary representations, touching the said arret of Council. Thus the Nobility and Commonalty are going to assert that noble and important right, the liberty of the press, without which freedom cannot exist, much less flourish. As to the order of the clergy, it has done nothing in it. It being against their principles to favour the people's rights, which they on all occasions seek to run down and sacrifice to arbitrary power for the sake of their own ambition and interest.

The Dutch are our oldest friends our most antient allies. They have been allied to this country for many years more than a century, and are bound to it by ties of principle, as well as interest. Declaring them enimies was the most impolitic act of Lord North administration the regaining them as friends is the most popular of Mr. Pitt's, and meet the full approbation of Mr. Fox and his connexions; but why have not measures been taken to establish a treaty with Russia? a country, the produce of which is essentially necessary to our navy.

In France, the revolution in the system of government, now supposed to be near taking place, has agitated the hopes and expectations of the people in general. Though the scarcity of corn and dearness of provision must have been severly felt by the low orders in Paris and all the great cities and towns, yet the late unfortunate rising of the people, though attributed to another cause, would not very probably have happened, but that the minds of the people have been for some time past, in a state of ferment and ripe for any tumultuous meeting as may be evinced by a variety of instances which have happened of late. The consequences of the late insurrection have been, no doubt, truly lamentable, nor perhaps have the effects yet entirely ceased. Public discontent is not, however confined to the canaille, or mob, but seems to pervade even the first orders of the state.

In arbitrary states or governments, mobs are not so frequent, as in the capitals of these kingdoms, though when such an event may happen, the populace are much more furious, resolute and determined. Before the people break out into absolute violence and outrage of the laws, their provocations must be great, or at least supposed to be so, and then the long pent up passion suddenly burst forth, and leads them to action. Madrid gave a striking instance of this some years ago. Some of the cities in the Austrian Netherlands have done the same. Constantinople affords frequent and serious proofs. Sudden execution, however, takes place, on any of the mob that are taken in such tumultuous assemblies, and therefore they must be immediate and decisive, or otherwise become unhappy victims of their own rashness.

## American News.

### NEW-YORK, August 7.

Articles of a truce agreed upon at War Ford, on French Broad river, June 16, 1789, between the Hon. John Steele, Esq; on behalf of the state of North Carolina, and the Head Men and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation.

Art. I. THAT each party, meaning North Carolina and the Cherokee nation, shall without delay surrender all the prisoners now in captivity, at a place and to persons hereafter to be appointed.

Art. II That all papers, horses, negroes, and other property now in being, which were taken from the citizens of North Carolina, shall be restored at

Art. III. That the white people as they are now settled on the frontiers of North Carolina shall remain in perfect security, until the time of holding the treaty, which will be as soon as possible.

Art. IV. That in the mean time there shall be an entire cessation of hostilities on the part of the citizens of North Carolina, as well as the Indians; and if the lawless of either nation commit any kind of violence, complaint shall be made, and not retaliation on the innocent.

Art. V. Should the Creek Indians make an attempt to pass through the Cherokee country, with design to attack or molest our frontier, the head men and warriors of the Cherokee nation shall use their influence to prevent or turn them back; but on this proving ineffectual, information shall immediately be given to all the frontier settlements of such design.

Art. VI. The citizens of North Carolina shall have liberty to travel the new road to and from Cumberland settlements, without interruption, until the treaty may be held.

The business being thus finished, Mr. Steele addressed the people at the frontier, a number of whom were present, and urged the necessity of their strict observance of the articles of a truce, being as essential to their interest individually, as to the public at large.

The Indians, about 500 in number, with most of the head men of the nation, were plentifully supplied with provisions, and left French Broad river on the 19th day of June in fine spirits, to return to their respective towns.

### YORK, August 12.

We hear that the supreme executive of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of Charles Thomson, Esq; has committed the records and papers of the late Congress, and the great seal of the United States, to the custody of Roger Alden, Esq; till further orders.

A vessel which arrived at Philadelphia, on the first instant, from the Streights, brings a report of the assassination of the celebrated J. Paul Jones, by a British officer in the Russian naval service; but we can collect no particulars of the horrid transaction. It seems, however, that he acquired great applause at the court of Petersburgh, in projecting and effecting the demolition of the Turkish fleet, under the command of the famous old Captain Pacha, the last campaign. That brilliant action, added to former grudges and resentments which the ungenerous English officers bore towards him, probably determined them, at all events, to rid themselves of so formidable a rival.

We hear that the inhabitants of this borough have it in contemplation, to petition at the next session of general assembly, for leave to raise by way of lottery, a sum sufficient to purchase a Town Clock and Fire Engine.

### PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, N. C) to his friend in Pete sburgh, July 27, 1789

"Yesterday evening a tremendous cloud rose to the north west of this place, which in the space of half an hour began to discharge itself with violent gusts of wind, amazing currents of rain, and astonishing quantity of hail, of unusual diameter, which nearly covered the face of the earth. The trepidation which this war of elements produced amongst the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, is beyond the pencil's power to delineate: No real damage, however, ensued to the personal safety of any one; the evils attending man existed only in fearful apprehensions. But the destructive effects of this disaster, or visitation, (call it what you please) on the vegetable tribe are very great. Whole fields of corn, that stood reared in exact and beautiful order, were laid in every direction. Trees also, of stately tops and extended branches, were alike stripped of their fruits and foliage, nor did the various species of the vine, that lay in more humble posture, escape the dreadful fury. The cotton, which was uncommonly promising, shared the fate of all its neighbouring plants. The tobacco, which expanded its luxuriant leaves, at once to invite commerce and reward the husbandman for his care and toil, has also sunk down under the mighty combination of wind and water. I have not yet learned how far the violence extended, but hope that you were exempted from so heavy a calamity.

"And on the night before last, the house of Mr. Barksdale, in this town, was struck with lightning in the west end of the second story; the weather boarding was rent off, some of the studs were shivered, and yet the window glass, which was in the midst of the damage, was not even cracked; several persons were asleep in that end of the room, and none of them received any injury, and only one felt the shock. Philosophy account for this--or in silence adore that Being, who rideth upon the clouds, and holdeth the elements in the hollow of his hand."

Perhaps there is no people upon earth better disposed to obey the laws than the citizens of the United States: They reason justly upon the subject, conceiving that the laws framed by those whom they depute for that purpose, are their own free act and deed; and that violating the rules they themselves have adopted, is absurd, dangerous, and pregnant with mischief, confusion, and ruin; but nevertheless, possessing the passions, prejudices, and weaknesses, incident to human nature, they see the propriety of appointing guardians and executors of those laws, every man therefore, who feels the force of these obligations, will consider himself bound to aid the officers of government in the discharge of their duty.

### Pittsburgh, Sept. 5.

By a gentleman who arrived from the Falls of Ohio, on Saturday last, we are informed, that on the second of August last a party of about 300 volunteers, under the command of Major Harding, marched against the Vermillion Indian towns on White river; and that it was generally expected they would reach them undiscovered; should that be the case, no doubt they will make proper use of the opportunity, and revenge the many murders and depredations committed on their frontier settlements by the savage inhabitants of these towns.

The above gentleman further informs us, that on the 8th or 9th of August, a party of six soldiers, under the command of a corporal, who was attending a surveyor from the New-England settlement, some distance below the Big Kenhawa, were attacked by a party of Indians, and the six soldiers, together with the chain carrier, were killed, and the surveyor lost all his instruments, notes, &c.

☞ The members of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society are requested to attend their monthly meeting on Monday Evening next, at Col. Tannehill's.

September 4, 1789.

Mr. Scull,

IN your last paper the public have an account of a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Pittsburgh and country adjoining, at Mr. Tannehill's, on the 25th of August, when their sense, as to a representative in the assembly, was determined by ballot. To those who are acquainted in the town, it is well known, there are in it upwards of 300 persons intitled to vote; it must therefore appear somewhat surprising, that with the addition of a number from the country, there should not be more than 52 votes given in at this meeting, and that this election should be presented to the public, as the sentiments of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity. Perhaps it would have been as well not to have taken any public notice of the result of this meeting; yet as it has been mentioned, it may not be amiss to state some further circumstances attending it.

When the motion was made to ballot, it was objected that there would be an impropriety in the people of the town making choice of a representative without a previous consultation with those of the country, whose interests were equally concerned; that at the next court, this might be had, by two deputies coming forward from each township, who could signify the collective sense of the people; and for this purpose, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting till the next court. On the question being put, it was said the first motion was carried, and the election took place.

It is generally agreed there were about 150 persons at the meeting, and it will be reasonable to suppose that all those in favor of determining at that time, gave in their tickets, which altogether amounted to 52 only. From this, it is evident, there could not have been a majority for the measure, as there was only about one third of the whole number who voted.

This state of facts cannot with propriety be questioned. You are therefore requested to give it a place in your next paper, by a person who is a friend to both town and country.

September 1, 1789.

STRAYED out of the pasture of Mr. John Irwin, on Brush creek, on the 15th of August last, a dark dun coloured MARE, about three years old, fourteen hands high, branded with [illegible] shoulder and buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the Printer hereof, shall receive Two Dollars Reward.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3d, 1789.

## To the PUBLIC.

I HAVE often thought that to meet in the latitude of controverſy is an unluckly circumſtance in life; and that it is dangerous to become a newſpaper contender, whereby reputation is often eaſily loſt, but very ſeldom can be gained: For theſe reaſons, I wiſhed to decline a reply to a ſcribbling adventurer who has appeared in our late papers, and whom, indeed, I thought beneath my notice. In ſome parts of his publications he affects to be witty, and in other parts ſerious, without being able to accompliſh either. I though that the firſt publication conſiſted of ſelf-evident falſehoods and impertinences; but finding ſome of the people very credulous and being diſintereſted, have not examined and inveſtigated the inconſiſtencies therein; therefore, I will make the following remarks, which perhaps may ſerve to elucidate them. In the firſt place he has aſſerted, "That the debt was paid, and the coſts overpaid," and afterwards acknowledges in one place, "the ſhewing me the remainder of Col. Parker's money," and in another place obſerves, "that it may be aſked why he did not pay Mr. Sterret the laſt nine or ten pounds." Herein are two implied contradictions to his firſt aſſertion; but all-powerful cuſtom has rendered ſuch things familiar to him. He has aſſerted, "that the money was all paid," if ſo, he ought to have brought me the plaintiff's receipt Every man of common ſenſe and buſineſs will acknowledge that I ought either to have the money or the plaintiff's receipt before I ſtop a proſecution. I cannot know when Mr. M'Kee makes his eſcape from amongſt his duns, and obtains a plaintiff's receipt; but it was his buſineſs to bring that receipt to me, and if then I proceeded, he could have had his remedy againſt me by law, and he would have required it; but his not requiring it, implies that he knew I was right: but he would wiſh me to ſtop a proſecution on his word, which he has ſo often violated to me. He aſſerts, "that he feed no attorney:" if ſo, it is his firſt act of that kind. If he did not expect longer time for the payment, why did he not give his judgment bond, and prevent coſts of ſuit? This only proves that he is a friend to the officers He aſſerts, "that the plaintiffs were willing to wait with him until he could get it from his neighbours;" If ſo, why did they ſue him? People generally ſue only, when they cannot get their money otherwiſe. He aſſerts, "that I would not ſtay the proceedings without payment of the coſts." It is well known that I have often forgiven my fees to the poor, and that I never have been rigorous with the rich. How can I have been rigorous? when I have never ſold any perſon's horſe, cow, ſheep or hog; or removed any of them off the premiſes. The inhabitants of Weſtmoreland can teſtify this, and my buſineſs is very forward. I am ſurpriſed that Mr. M'Kee can think me anxious about my fees, when he recollects that in the action againſt him for the uſe of Atkinſon, I gave him my receipt in full for the coſts, to preſerve his property from ſale, on his promiſing to pay me ſhortly, and as a pledge left ſome paper money with me; but having obtained my receipt reſts ſatisfied; and when I dun him for the money, looks with the cut and dry countenance uſual to him when caught in a baſe, ſneaking action or lye. He obſerves, "that he wiſhed the plaintiffs to get their money ſoon," If ſo, why did he not pay them out of the hundred pounds he received in exchange of lands, without ſubjecting them to a tedious law ſuit, for I think that an honeſt man always pays his debts out of the firſt part of his money, and applies the reſidue to his other purpoſes; and I think it my duty moderately to indulge a man who is induſtriouſly labouring to make up the money, and to force thoſe who have it to pay it for the uſe of their creditors. He informs us, "that he was uneaſy for his neighbours leſt they would loſe their lands, and borrowed this money that thereby he might procure their lands to them." Herein he diſcovered a Chriſtian like ſpirit; few people would borrow money and pay intereſt for it, merely to oblige their neighbours. If the people make him ſheriff, perhaps he will borrow money and pay their debts: I acknowledge he has great compaſſion for thoſe who are in diſtreſs about their lands, and relieves them by taking their lands from them He intimates "a difficulty of getting money out of ſome of the Weſtmoreland deputy's hands" Therein his duplicity and daſtardly ſpirit are manifeſted; for if he had known ſuch conduct with me, he would have mentioned my name and the action; but he feared a proſecution for a libel: How is it poſſible that I could hold his money, who never had an execution in his favor in my hands, although many againſt him? He exculpates the high ſheriff; I would be very ſorry he would be cenſured for my conduct, but his ſentiments appear in a ſubſequent letter. If Mr. M'Kee meant to injure me, he has been miſtead; he rather compliments me; for few have been ſo long in this precarious buſineſs without enabling their greateſt enemies to ſay more and upon better foundation than Mr. M'Kee has ſaid againſt me. He calls me his "antagoniſt;" this is the only expreſſion that offends me; whether he means that I am his antagoniſt in thoſe baſe practices which have ſpotted his character and rendered him infamous, and for leſs than which many have underwent thoſe ſevere puniſhments which the law inflicts on human nature, or in the ſolicitation for the ſheriff ſhip, I cannot determine: as to the former, I decline; as to the latter, if the people do me the honor to elect me, I will ſerve them, but I will not decline my duty to make them my friends: I will conſult my ſafety ſo far as I think becomes a prudent man, but not ſo far as to omit any thing which becomes an honeſt one. As to his perſonal attacks beyond the law, every man is liable to them; as for danger within the law, I am not guilty enough to fear any; for the good opinion of all the world I know it is not to be had; for that of worthy men, I hope I ſhall not forfeit it: for that of the great, or thoſe in power, I may wiſh I had it, but if, through miſrepreſentations (too common about men in that ſtation) I have it not, I ſhall be ſorry, but not miſerable in the want of it. I believe that Mr. M'Kee has had abettors in this attempt againſt my character, but I do not yet know them, and if I can, the world ſhall, and to ſuch I drop the hint, that ſuch as have the meanneſs to do miſchief in the dark, have ſeldom courage to juſtify them in the face of day. Mr. M'Kee obſerves, "that I remind him of Abſalom" He muſt have read much to become acquainted with the character of Abſalom; many advantages to him have reſulted from his reading, or perhaps he was perſonally acquainted with him; if ſo, princes in thoſe days were eaſy of acceſs: Mr. M'Kee muſt have lived a long time, and this accounts for his great cunning, and no wonder that Abſalom had ſuch an unhappy end, when he made Mr. M'Kee his aſſociate. He declares "a payment of Mrs. Sinclair's bond to her ſon" if ſo, why did he not lift his bond? Why pay the money to a third perſon without an order? Can Mr. M'Kee be ſo great a dunce, after being a ſuitor at law for fifteen years paſt, in all the weſtern courts? He mentions "twenty ſix plantations," I wonder if he includes thoſe for which he has taken warrants when claimed by others, and thoſe for which ejectments have been ſerved. He informs us "that he can pay all his debts with 3171" Some men pay their debts by the inſolvent act, &c &c when the property ſurrendered to the creditors does not even amount to that ſum: but what has the world to do with the quantity of land he claims, or how much he owes? Perhaps he is afraid of his creditor taking the alarm, and hereby wiſhes to lull them into ſecurity. "He can pay my ſhare of theſe great debts," If ſo, I will be ſatisfied and I wiſh all his creditors may ſhare the ſame good fortune.

Now, in reply to the ſecond publication, I will enumerate ſome circumſtances which will ſerve to convince the world, that I meant only to do my duty and not to injure Mr M'Kee. The execution was put into my hands immediately after the April court; I advertiſed the goods to be ſold on the 16th of June, which was about two months, and did not remove the property off his premiſes. This was giving him conſiderable time to make up the money, and prevent a ſale I advertiſed very publicly, that thoſe intereſted might know that the money would then be ready, and generally his property I advertiſed, that it might not be ſecreted, as uſual, on the day of ſale. If I had, ſhortly after I received the execution, advertiſed the property for ſale in ten days, and left it at a tavern on expence, it might have been thought I wiſhed to injure Mr M Kee. Mr. John Parker told me, that Colonel Parker had engaged to have this money at Waſhington, on a certain day which he mentioned to me, and I aſſured him that it ſhould be ready for him; therefore I was limited, and therefore would not diſappoint him of the money which was his right. I am aſtoniſhed that this advertiſement ſhould offend Mr. M Kee more than former adverteſements. Mr M Kee knows that I have been obliged often to advertiſe his property, and even to call ſome of it three ſucceſſive days in Greenſburgh, and if I had wiſhed to injure, would have ſold it the firſt day. Mr. M Kee always applauded me as an officer, until I declared myſelf a candidate for the ſheriffſhip, ſince that things wear a different complexion: we need not object; it belongs to the people It is not my intention to injure Mr. M Kee's character or property, but I muſt do my duty, and to juſtify myſelf therein, muſt beg leave to offer to the world the following certificate:

We, the ſubſcribers, Juſtices of the Court of General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas, do hereby certify, that as far as we know, that William M. Sterret, ſub-ſheriff of the County of Weſtmoreland, has behaved well in his office. (A diſpute with John M'Kee appears for itſelf.) Auguſt 4th, 1789

John Moore, George Baird,
Charles Campbell, Michael Huffnagle,
Matthew Jack, Chriſtopher Truby.
Hugh Martin,

In this laſt clauſe, the precaution and prudence uſual to the court of Weſtmoreland appears. They did not know but Mr. M Kee had furniſhed me with the plaintiffs receipt, therefore would not juſtify me farther than they knew to be right, which gives more weight and reſpectability to their certificate, and left me to prove the delivery of the plaintiff's receipt by Mr. M Kee; for which purpoſe I inſert the following teſtimony of a gentleman in whoſe veracity is well eſtabliſhed.

I do hereby certify, that on the 16th June laſt, John M Kee, in my ſtore room, handed to William M. Sterret Col. Parker's receipt. Mr. S. read it, handed it to me, and requeſted me to obſerve that it was dated the 15th June, and handed to me on the 16th. Mr Sterret aſked him if Col. Parker had not given him a receipt before that? he anſwered that he had Mr Sterret aſked him why he did not bring it to him: he laughed and replied that it was not witneſſed. Witneſs my hand and ſeal

JOHN IRWIN, (L. S.)

Acknowledged before me,
George Wallace.

I hope no perſon will any longer heſitate to juſtify my conduct. It may be that the money was paid before I adverteiſed, but I could not know this until I received the plaintiff's receipt. If I had proceeded after the receipt was put into my hands, Mr. M K s could and would have had his remedy: but to diſcloſe the ſecret more fully: I have been well informed that Mr. M Kee kept back his part receipt, and prevailed on ſome perſon to mention to Col. Parker that I refuſed to accept of it. Col. Parker not knowing Mr M Kee's character or mine, was much exaſperated, and wrote the letter, (the contents of which you find in the papers) and deſired Mr M Kee to bring it to me, but Mr. M Kee choſe to take a copy and give it to the printer. Hereby you may diſcover that the whole was a well concerted deſign to injure me.

SIR,

I have peruſed John M'Kee's reflection on Mr. William M Sterret, therefore take the liberty of requeſting you to inform the public, through the channel of your Gazette that Mr Sterret has tranſacted my buſineſs free from my cenſure, and without giving me his own bond or any ſecurity for his conduct, and am happy to inform the public that he has afforded the greateſt ſatisfaction to me and the people generally. By inſerting this you will oblige me, and do Mr. Sterret that juſtice only which is due to him.

WILLIAM PERRY

July 3, 1789.

To the Printer, Pittſburgh.

I now ſubmit the buſineſs to the deciſion of the people, fully aſſured that Mr. M Kee's aſſertions will have but little weight in competition with the teſtimoney I have produced, and hope that in future they will not be ready to receive an evil report of me. I will only obſerve, that this was an ungenerous attack by Mr. M Kee on the character of a young man, whoſe deſire is to merit the attention of the people, and perhaps it may excite the generous minded to become his friends, who otherwiſe might have neglected him.

But I muſt not further proceed to blacken the Ethiopean or ſpot the Leopard.

WILLIAM M. STERRET.

September 1ſt, 1789

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CAME to my plantation better than four weeks ago, a ſmall bay horſe, with a long tail, and cut at the end; he is branded with N. 8, on both ſhoulders and the near cuſhion, which number makes it probable that he was a packer The owner is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 4, 1789.

N. B. The ſubſcriber has this day begun to take horſes to paſture on his after graſs meadow, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the Monongahela river, nearly oppoſite to Pittſburgh. Price ſix pence per night, or one dollar and a half per month.

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TO BE SOLD,

ON reaſonable terms for country produce, or caſh at a lower rate, a deed for two hundred and fifty acres of land, in the fourth diſtrict of donation lands; alſo, two conveyances for one hundred acres each, gifted by Congreſs to ſoldiers ſerving during the war. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 8, 1789.

610

THE subscriber respectfully inform the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Marmaduke Curtis, in Market street, where he carries on the

## *Black & White Smiths Business,*

He has furnished himself with a very good horse shoer and country smith, and likewise makes locks, keys, hinges of all sorts, pipe tomahawks, scalping knives, boxes and pins for vizes, grates, polished and unpolished andirons, shovels, tongs, pokers, chaffing dishes, bread toasters, ladles, skimmers, flesh forks, and scewers, with all kind of iron work for a kitchen, curry ing combs, plates saddle trees, makes craping, curling, and pincing tongs, rupture belts, grinds swords, razors, scissors, and pen knives, cleans and polishes guns and pistols. As he is determined to do any of the above work on the most reasonable terms; he flatters himself he will engage the attention and favors of the public.

GEORGE M'GUNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, July 29, 1789.

N. B. Wanted an Apprentice to the above business.

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## John Findlay & William Marshall

Have at their NAIL FACTORY, in Mercersburgh,

SHINGLE and Clapboard Nails, Flooring Brads, Large Spikes and Sprigs of all sizes.

Which they will dispose of by the cask or single pound, on reasonable terms, for either Cash, Furs, or Ginseng.

Mercersburgh, June 10, 1789.

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B L A N K

# Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

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A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

# R A G S.

By the Printer hereof.

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Secretary's Office, October 31, 1780.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

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RANAWAY on the 19th instant, from the subscriber, living on Plumb creek, Alleghany county, a negro man named JACK, he is about 40 years of age, and his hair is not so curly, nor so much like wool, as the most of negroes. It is supposed he is lurking about Pittsburgh. Whoever will take up said Negro and deliver him to his master, shall receive Two Dollars Reward paid by

THOMAS GIRTY.

August 21, 1789

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THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or book account, to discharge their respective balances before the first day of next October, as all outstanding debts after that period will be sued for without respect of persons. The great lenity he has already shewn, will convince every person of candour, how disagreeable such a proceeding will be to him.

He has now for sale, a large quantity of high proof Whiskey of most excellent quality and flavor, which he will sell on very low terms for cash or fur, and if more eligible to the purchaser, would deliver it at the house of Mr. Elie Coulter on the bank of Yough.

FREDERICK ROHRER.

Greensburgh, July 24, 1789.

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AS I am prevented from obtaining a patent for the land I live on, by a claim set up for the same by a certain William Colvin, and as I cannot find said Colvin or his attorney, to site him personally to a trial, this is to inform him, that if he does not attend agreeable to the appointment of the secretary of the land office, a copy of which is annexed, I shall apply for my patent. ISAAC NEWKIRK

"12th February, 1789.

"Isaac Newkirk enters a caveat against granting a patent to William Colvin for a tract of land on Ridge on creek in Washington county, on said Colvin's warrant dated February 19, 1786, alledging that said Newkirk has a better right for the same: The first Monday in October next, is appointed for a hearing of the parties on this caveat, thirty days notice being given.

Signed, DAVID KENNEDY, Sec'y Land Office.

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TO BE SOLD,

By private contract, on reasonable terms, and the time of payment made easy to the purchaser, the following articles, viz.

A LOT, No. 390, situate in an advantageous part of the Diamond, in the town of Pittsburgh, having one front on the Diamond, and another on Diamond Alley.

A good Still, very little worn, which will contain 110 gallons, together with a worm belonging to the same.

A young unblemished Virginia bred Horse, excellent for the saddle.

A bay Mare, 7 years old, a very good hackney, with a colt at her side, got by old Dove.

Another Colt rising three years old, got by old Dove, same dam.

And also one Cow and one Steer.

For a sight of the articles, and particulars respecting the sale, apply to ANDREW WATSON, at the Indian Queen in Pittsburgh.

N. B. All persons indebted to said Watson are requested to pay their accounts immediately, as they will be put into the hands of a magistrate without further notice.

June 24, 1789.

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THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has removed from Mr. Jacob Bausman's ferry to Mr. John Ormsby's house, a few perches up the Monongahela river, and has provided good flats for ferrying to and from the town of Pittsburgh, on the following terms, viz.

All persons coming to market at 2d in cash, or 3d in produce, man and horse 4d cash, or 6d. produce. As he determined to ferry on the most reasonable terms, he flatters himself he will engage the attention of the public.

JOHN PATCH.

August 5, 1789.

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THE subscriber having been presented by the Grand Jury at the last court, for the purpose of fixing a time for the town and country to consult on the subject of a Representation for the ensuing year; take this opportunity of requesting that the people of the different town ships in the county of Alleghany, will appoint one or more deputies to attend on the Tuesday of the next court, at the Court House in Pittsburgh, to signify their sense on that subject, and unite, if possible, in forming a ticket that will give general satisfaction.

JOHN GIBSON,
D. SMITH,
R. BUNTIN.
D. DUNCAN.

August 26, 1789.

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TO BE SOLD,

At Private Sale.

A DIAMOND Lot in Greensburgh, on which there is a well finished and commodious two story log House, with convenient out buildings, inclosed by a post and rail fence; also, a valuable lot near the former, and fronting the principal street, well inclosed, and under high cultivation as a kitchen garden, with two very convenient stables erected on a part thereof, and adjoining the town lots a very valuable out lot of four acres of meadow well fenced; likewise a large and general assortment of houshold furniture. The terms of payment will be easy, and made known to any person inclining to purchase, on application to the subscriber on the premises, and unquestionable clear deeds given, by

DORINGTINE PRICE.

August 7, 1789.

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LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, August 1789.

B.
David Bruce, William, John, or Sam. Buchanan
C.
Docto Henry Chapose.
F.
Captain William Finley.
G.
William Grub.
H.
Hance Hamilton, John Hamilton, John Hunter, &
J.
William Johnston.
L.
Alexander Logan.
O.
Isaac Orchard.
R.
John Robinson.
S.
His Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Daniel Sabouren

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August 5, 1789.

WHEREAS by an act of general assembly, made the twenty-seventh day of March, anno domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, empowering the commissioners of each county to hold an appeal for those persons who think themselves aggrieved by being fined for non-attendance on their militia days. By virtue of said law, we will hold an appeal for the third battalion (as they formerly stood) on the twenty-second day of September next, at the house of Major James Wilson, in Derry township; for the second battalion, on the twenty-fourth day, at the house of Mr. James Guthrie, in Greensburgh, and on the twenty-eighth day of said month, for the first battalion, at the house of Adam Rudibaugh, near the mouth of Sawickly creek. Where due attendance shall be given, and justice done to the appellants according as the law directs.

ELIE COULTER, } Commissioners
JOHN GIFFEN, }

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PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Crumby's Ferry, where Subscriptions (at 15/ per ann.) Advertisements, &c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar. Those exceeding